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reasons assigned by the council for this action are the recent unfriendly demonstrations toward France in Chicago and other parts of the United States, and he calls attention to the fact that "the French flag has been subjected to indignities in Indianapolis." The consul should be permitted to do as he pleases about participating in the fall festival, but he need not hope by any action he may take to change public opinion concerning the Dreyfus verdict or mitigate the popular contempt felt for a government that tolerates such an outrage.

TRISTS AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The thorough discussion which the trust question is now receiving in this country furnishes an interesting illustration of the American method of dealing with and settling public questions. The essential features of that method are popular agitation and discussion, accompanied by search after facts, principles and results, culminating finally in conclusions that are formulated in legislative enactments and judicial decisions. That is the true theory and method of popular government, and by it all great questions and policies have been settled in this country. A look backward shows many such questions that have been thus settled—the early questions regarding the construction of the Constitution, nullification, secession, slavery, civil rights, universal suffrage, know-nothingism, civil-service reform, the currency question, interstate commerce and many others. Each and every one of these questions underwent a long discussion before the right way was found and it was settled on a just and permanent basis. In only one instance, once in a century, was there a resort to arms, and that is never likely to happen again. It has been but a few years comparatively since the people began to realize that there were serious evils in the railroad management of the country and to agitate in favor of reform. Up to that time the provision of the Constitution giving Congress power to regulate commerce between the States had been almost a dead letter, entirely so as far as railroad traffic was concerned. The result of a few years' agitation and discussion was the enactment of an interstate-commerce law and the appointment of commissioners under whose rulings the whole system has been changed and very beneficial reforms brought about. The law is not perfect, but it will be still further improved and other reforms accomplished.

The financial question in its various phases has been settled in the same way. The national bank question, inflation, fiat money, resumption of specie payments, restriction of the volume of greenbacks, and other phases of the financial question have all been settled in accordance with the popular will after more or less popular discussion. The latest phase, the silver question, has been practically settled in the same way. Discussion of this question had proceeded in a desultory, languid sort of way for many years, but it did not culminate till 1896. Then for the first time the people took real, intelligent interest in the question and settled it once for all. The permanency of the single gold standard in the United States is now as secure as the abolition of slavery. A few political cranks will continue to shout for free silver and some demagogues of the Bryan type will pretend that it is still a live issue in order to let themselves down easy, but as a national issue it is dead as slavery or know-nothingism. It can be artificially galvanized into a semblance of life, but so can any corpse.

Distinct progress has been made in the discussion of the trust question. The whole truth has not yet been ascertained, but they will be. The people get there, as they have in other cases. Meanwhile they are advancing toward a right solution of the question. The people are no longer in a panicky state of mind or ready to be stampeded by the demand of some demagogue that all trusts are inherently bad and the only way to regulate them is to abolish all alike. Discussion has already shown that the logical conclusion of such a policy would be to abolish all corporations as well as all trusts, and perhaps capital itself. A majority of the American people are neither fools nor anarchists. When they discovered that the railroad management of the country had developed evils and abuses they did not demand the abolition of railroads. They demanded the regulation of railroad management and the reform of abuses, and so got the interstate-commerce law. The annihilation of all trusts would be like burning a barn to exterminate rats. A wise man will try to get rid of the rats and save the barn. The result of the discussion now going on will be to develop facts and principles, to disclose the real evils and dangers of trusts as contradistinguished from imaginary ones, and to suggest a practical way of reforming the evils and preventing injurious trusts without abolishing such combinations of capital as may be absolutely necessary to the carrying on of great business and commercial enterprises.

After discussion has continued long enough to disclose the proper line of action the people will, if they are wise, intrust the solution of the trust question to the only political party that has shown any capacity to deal with and settle great political, financial and economic questions. Of course, this means the Republican party. If the trust question is to be settled by bellowing, shrieking, denouncing and flitting the air with dust and noise, the Democratic party is the one to settle it, but if the people want some statesmanship brought to bear on the question by a party that has settled all the other great questions referred to they will intrust its solution to the Republican party.

MR. BOOKWALTER AS A CANDIDATE.

The Journal has tried to show why Republicans and all those who desire a better management of city affairs should not vote for Mayor Taggart. It also said early in the campaign that Mr. Bookwalter is better qualified to give the city a clean, economical and impartial administration than Mr. Taggart. Every day since the conventions the correctness of that opinion has been emphasized. The Democracy began their series of campaign meetings by appealing to the limited number of voters who can be influenced by free beer, thus indicating the element which they deem most important in the election and the most influential in their future administration should their candidates be elected.

While the mayor has been demonstrating his unfitness for the office he holds, Mr. Bookwalter has been mingling with voters in every part of the city. He has displayed the qualities which commend him to intelligent voters for the office of mayor. By his knowledge of the general affairs of the city, Mr. Bookwalter has surprised those who were not aware that for several years he has made a study of municipal matters. He is a man with positive qualities, of quick

intelligence and of great capacity for work. The man who wins his way from a fireman on a locomotive to the influence and position he has attained in the city of Indianapolis and outside, without assistance, possesses those qualities which are needed in the office of mayor. Mr. Bookwalter is an ambitious man because he believes that he can do things. To use the words of ex-Speaker Reed, Mr. Bookwalter does not desire the office of mayor as a "ribbon to stick on your coat," but because he believes that it will afford him an opportunity to show what he is made of by giving the citizens an administration of city affairs which they will commend. His is an honorable ambition. Mr. Bookwalter possesses those positive qualities which commend him to men; he is no trimmer, no dogger; his tracks point in a direction in which he is traveling. For these and other reasons which might be given, Mr. Bookwalter has steadily gained as a candidate. He has impressed himself upon business men, some of whom have taken little or no part in municipal elections, and even some who have not supported Republican candidates. These men are now actively working for the election of Mr. Bookwalter. They believe in him and desire his election because it will insure a much needed change. Every representative Republican in the city is cordially supporting Mr. Bookwalter because they are confident he will give the city a clean and efficient administration—an administration for the whole city.

Goshen (Ind.) papers publish their first annual report of the committee in charge of the water and electric light works in that city, both of which are owned and operated by the city. The showing is favorable to municipal ownership, though it may be because the management is exceptionally good. The report contains some points of general interest. The entire water and incandescent light service for the city is furnished from one power station. There is also an arc light system. The entire plant cost \$12,368, and the cost of operating the first year was \$12,000, and the total earnings were \$2,141. The report shows that the city realized from the incandescent plant during the year, \$2,562 at a cost of \$2,275. The city had 135 arc lights at an expense of \$4,700. "There is, of course," says the report, "no revenue from this department, but, considering the fact that Elkhart pays \$6.75 per each light and Goshen \$7.62, the chairman thinks it fair to call the difference \$2.83 profit for our city." In the water department the report congratulates the city on a system that has materially lowered water rents to the people, and given the city free water service to 143 fire hydrants, eleven public watering troughs and fountains and to the city cemetery. "The average cost to the city of Elkhart," says the report, "is \$90 for each hydrant per annum, showing the saving to Goshen to be \$8,580, which may fairly be regarded as a profit to the plant." The cost of operating the water works during the year was \$6,111, and the receipts for rents were \$6,990. Under the present system water rents to private consumers in Goshen are one-third less than those in Elkhart. The committee estimates the entire saving to the city on the incandescent light, the arc light and the water system at \$16,268 the first year. The report does not disclose any inherent difficulties in municipal ownership or suggest any doubt as to its success under proper management.

A statement which is attributed to General Oates gives a number of interesting points regarding the situation in Luzon, the most important of which is that Aguinaldo is holding his forces together by promises that when Congress assembles in the United States its action will result in declaring the independence of the Philippines. He has had the assurance that such will be the case from the anti-expansionists in the United States. General Oates is reported as saying that it is impossible to overestimate the encouragement, support and assistance the action and talk of the anti-expansionists in the United States have given the insurgents. But for this rebellion would have ended long ago. The reports which General Oates receives from the parts of the island in possession of the Filipinos show disension, demoralization and disintegration among their troops and the dissatisfaction of the people with Aguinaldo's government. General Oates believes that should Congress adopt a resolution to the effect that there will be no legislation by that body until the insurrection shall be ended by absolute surrender the insurgents would give up. He further states that the people in Luzon can do more to restore peace than all the troops that can be sent thither. This is a strong statement, but it corresponds with other statements on that subject. Those who are doing most to continue the insurrection are the men and the conventions assailing the policy of the President.

"Office as a ribbon to stick in your coat is worthy of nobody's consideration; office as an opportunity is worth all consideration," is a quotation from the letter of ex-Speaker Reed to his constituents of twenty-three years. It is an idea worth consideration. Office, unless the man who gets it is able to render the State valuable service, brings him no honor, but rather belittles him. The small man who gets into a place which should be occupied by an able man is thereby made smaller and more insignificant, and when he retires from a brief service in Congress or other important public position he drops below the plane he would have occupied had he remained in private life.

Editor Waterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, continues to warn the Democratic party against the danger of going into the next campaign on an anti-expansion platform. "Let no Democrat deceive himself about the issue of issues in 1900," he says. "It is already fixed. There will be but one issue uppermost in the public mind and heart, and that will be the war in the Philippine islands and the policy of expansion." And the Democratic party is warned that if it expects to win it "must stand by the country and draw the line on Aguinaldo." That would have been good advice at the beginning, but it comes rather late.

The Canadian who belittles the Dewey victory because it was not a dangerous battle for the Americans loses sight of the fact that a man deserves the highest credit for preventing a decisive battle from being dangerous to his own men, without detracting in the least from the effectiveness of his fighting or the completeness of the victory. Progress in warfare can mean nothing unless the men who have the waging of it are possessed of a sufficient degree of the better part of valor to take advantage of the facilities science has placed at their disposal.

The Salvation Army representatives in this city are now endeavoring to raise the necessary funds for carrying on their various benevolent undertakings, such as the rescue work among women and children

and the maintaining of lodging and eating houses for the homeless poor. That they do much good among a class of needy persons is not only readily admitted, but is well known to all who are acquainted with the methods of the army. They are very practical in all their work, and their charity is not of the sort that encourages pauperism. Their aim, on the contrary, is to lift up. Their efforts are entirely commendable, and they should receive such recognition and aid as will enable them to go into the winter campaign well equipped.

A Connecticut physician makes the startling announcement that artificial hearts can be substituted for the real ones when the heart is worn out. He says the heart is nothing but a force-pump, its duty being to send the blood through the veins and arteries and bring it back again. This doctor holds that an artificial heart can be constructed to work automatically with clock mechanism. He would join the arteries to the artificial heart, and at a time when the blood is completed he proposes to remove the old heart and set it going. His explanation, however, is so mystified by scientific language that it is probable most people will prefer the heart they are born with to any substitution of pumps and clock work.

The man who hopes for peace and isn't afraid of war is a dangerous citizen to deal with. Such is Oom Paul.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The One Flaw. "Don't you think Broughne is a perfect gentleman?" "He would be if he didn't know it."

His Worth. "How much is Jane's new husband worth?" "Oh, I suppose she could realize \$5,000 for him if she could get him killed by the cars."

Standard of Value. "Talking about whisky, Mike, isn't one kind of whisky just as good as another?" "Indeed it is not. Some pfwisky hasn't a rate good fowght in a barrel av it."

In All Probability. The Sentimentalist—Poets, you know, are born, not made. The Materialist—Oh, yes, I know; but if there were any demand for the goods a poet factory would be started inside a week.

THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN.

When Tom Taggart lacked ex-Mayor Denny he woke up the wrong man.—Frankfort News.

The appeal of the Democrats for party unity is a very early admission that the party is split up the back.—Savannah Republican.

The Republicans of Indianapolis, with the enthusiastic support of the state organ, should see to it that the ticket headed by Mr. Bookwalter is triumphantly elected. Nothing else will suffice.—Columbus Republican.

Republicans' campaign of the barrel houses of Indianapolis may be all proper as viewed from a candidate's point of view, but the citizens as a whole should exhibit contempt for the "boogie" campaign.—Greenfield Republican.

If the Republicans of Indianapolis want to defeat Tom Taggart for mayor they can do it. They have the votes, the principle and the party brand. Noblesse oblige. The credit of the Indianapolis Republican politicians to allow the party to be defeated.—Tipton Advertiser.

The beer orgy of Mayor Taggart should disgust decent people of all parties and insure his defeat in October. But then Democrats in the United States and Germany labeled Democratic, while the Republicans vote for whom they please, regardless of the party brand.—Huntington Herald.

The Democratic candidate for mayor of Indianapolis may be too tall to speak in public, but his strength appears to be equal to the task of lifting the street cleaning party out of the gutter and into the limelight. Nothing else will suffice.—Columbus Republican.

Republicans all over the State will be glad to know that the party managers of the Republican party in Indianapolis have "rot" to get the party out of the campaign. The State will be interested in the campaign for the reason that the party is in harmony, and the campaign will be a success. There is no doubt of the Republican nominee's election if the sort of campaign that is being conducted is continued. That is to get out the Republican vote.—Evansville Journal.

There are good many Democrats who regard Tom Taggart as the Democratic candidate for re-election as mayor of Indianapolis, as a Moses to lead them into power. They are symptomatic of the fact that he is a vice presidential quantity because of his alleged ability as a vote getter. There are good many Democrats who are not so much interested in the campaign as to approach to decency, and if he endeavors to spread himself over the State there will be no more of his kind.—Huntington Herald.

INDIANA EDITORIAL OPINION.

The record-breaking crowds at the State fair would indicate that the people in Indiana are anxious to spend on a holiday.—Marion News.

The county and township reform laws have already vindicated themselves with the taxpayers. The better the people understand the more popular they will be.—Vevay Review.

Go where you will and you hear the same glad story. "We have done more business in the last year than we did in the last five years of the Wilson bill."—Vincennes Commercial.

Bryan says that he resigned from his regime in order to come home and fight Republicans. The country is glad to see him in its army operations sort of success that attends Bryan in his political work. The party of surrender, which talks so glibly about government without the consent of the governed, cannot explain how Aguinaldo and his tribe can rule the other fifty-nine tribes of the Philippines with such ease and without the consent of the tribes.—Terre Haute Express.

This trust question is easy of settlement. All that would be necessary would be to let the Trusts go back to the back of the Wilson bill. Under the Wilson bill we had no trusts, no corporations, no business, no work, no money, no food, no hope. If the trusts become too tedious the people might try Dr. Wilson.—Noblesville Ledger.

The county nobles in the State that have not yet completed their sessions are still pursuing their sessions. The aggregate reductions will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars and it is foolhardy to contend that this system will not have the hearty endorsement of the taxpayers. No politician can afford to set himself up in opposition to the new method.—Lafayette Courier.

Talking about trusts and monopolies, the most vicious one we have any knowledge of, not excepting the Standard Oil Company, was fastened on the people of Indiana by a Democratic Legislature. We refer to the Standard Oil Company. In this case the people of Indiana begged for bread and butter, and the Standard Oil Company, in its greed, refused to give it. The Standard Oil Company is the worst enemy we have in the prices of books

are higher than under the previous law and are much more frequent.—Worthington Times.

The greatest danger that threatens the country from the trust evil is the ultimate inability or unwillingness on the part of these combines to pay dividends on "watered" or common stock. When the time comes to pay dividends, the stockholders will not come, and the companies will not be allowed to issue stock beyond the amount of actual hard cash invested.—Middletown News.

The county councils in this part of the State have been doing excellent work. The estimates of the county officers have been cut down in different counties from \$2,000 to \$30,000. In this county a material reduction was made and we have every reason to believe that another year a more sweeping reduction will be made in the county. The objections that some of the Democratic leaders are making by law that they will not be allowed to issue stock beyond the amount of actual hard cash invested.—Middletown News.

Some county officers over the State are kicking some about the county and township reform laws. The people, however, will not kick, as it will save them great big money. In this county the estimates of the county officers were largely under the expenditure of former years and the County Council cut the estimates \$10,882.25. The county officers are now kicking, but will double that annually over the average expenditures for the past five or six years in the county. The people are pleased.—Greenfield Republican.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The federal government expects to receive over \$2,000,000 and the State about \$1,000,000 as inheritance taxes on the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The faculty of Yale College are going to abolish the custom of undergraduate students who have been helped to pay their college bills by acting as waiters in the Yale commons. The faculty claims that waiters are not students and that the custom is a disgrace. The author of "McTeague," Frank Norris, the author of "McTeague," has had a varied career. Before his graduation from Harvard in 1885 he was an artist in Paris. He took part in the Jamestown raid in the Transvaal and was a correspondent and served in the same capacity in Cuba during the war.

Sir John Bridge, who recently retired from the bench, received the following letter from a friend: "I am sorry to hear of your retirement, but I feel I must write to thank you for having looked up my wife for six months. My wife had often come before the court as drunk and disorderly, and I was merely fined she grew worse. You were kind enough to give her six months, and she came back to me a reasonable woman and is now the best wife in England."

Science meets occasionally with humorous rebuffs. Prof. Helen Campbell, who until a year